



Cal. State Library
Capitol Bldg.
Sacramento, Cal.
CT



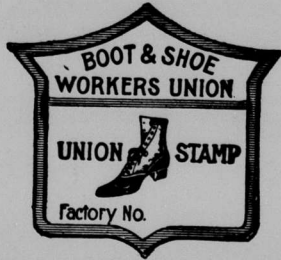
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 5, 1913.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.
GOMPERS AT TAXATION LUNCHEON.
NURSES' LAW SUSTAINED.
IMMIGRATION COMMISSION PLANS.
STRENGTH OF UNIONS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES



DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street

BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN F. TOBIN, President

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

A General Dry Goods Department Store in which quality of goods, fairness of price and courteous service

Are Paramount

Do your purchasing in one large store. Take advantage of the Charge Bureau, of the Post Office, of the Shoe Shining Booth, of the Rest Room, etc.—take advantage of

Hale's—the Progressive Store of the Pacific Coast

Market at Fifth
SAN FRANCISCO

ADVERTISING

is the science of calling to the attention of the public the things they or you want.

Advertising tells who you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of service or commodity.

The individual, firm, or corporation, engaged in a business where there is competition, failing to advertise, will never cause people to marvel at the success achieved.

If you have nothing to advertise, you might as well quit business. There is nothing in it for you.

Live business men advertise; dead ones never.

THE LABOR CLARION

reaches the people who buy. The other kind need not be reached.

Let us prove our statements by giving us a trial.

316 FOURTEENTH STREET

LEAVE IT TO US!

IF you are going to give a Dance or a Masquerade Ball it will be to your advantage to see us about



printing your Advertising, Invitations, Tickets, and Souvenir Programs. IT'S OUR BUSINESS and we know how. Also let us take care of your orders for Badges, Lapel Buttons, Pennants, Banners, etc.

Commercial Printing of every description.



A large stock of Union Label Paper carried

W. N. BRUNT COMPANY

880 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
PHONE KEARNY 1966

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1913.

No. 43

THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Each State in the Union regulates in its own way the rights of its citizens to exercise the privilege of voting, and as a result we have a great variety of laws dealing with the question, but the tendency of our time is to extend rather than to restrict and limit the privilege.

California, above all other States, should be the last to attempt to limit the legal rights of its citizens in this regard because of the advanced position she has lately assumed in the list of progressive States. Nevertheless there is a move on foot at the present time to limit the right to vote upon questions of incurring indebtedness for State, county or municipal purposes to property owners. For this purpose initiative petitions are being circulated and strenuous efforts made to secure the necessary number of signatures to place the proposition upon the ballot at the next general election.

The amendment to the constitution of the State, as proposed by the California Realty Federation, is as follows:

"Sec. 7. No elector shall have the right to vote on any question of incurring any bonded indebtedness of this State or of any county, city and county, municipality or other political subdivision of this State, unless he shall be the owner of the property liable to be taxed for the payment of such indebtedness and assessed to him on the last assessment roll."

The California Realty Federation, as sponsor for this proposition, plainly says to the great majority of workers: You shall in future have no right to vote upon propositions which have to do with the advancement of the State, county or city. We propose to adopt a reactionary policy which will take us back to the days when those who held the world's wealth in their possession were masters of all they surveyed.

These people set up the claim that the man who owns no property pays no taxes, and therefore has no interest in the payment of obligations of the State. This sort of reasoning is deception pure and simple. The people who advance such arguments know full well that all taxes are paid by the producer and consumer whether they hold title to any property or not.

Those who advocate such a policy do not properly belong to the present democratic age. They are living a thousand years behind the times. They are also indulging in dreams impossible of realization, for the days of aristocracies has passed away forever. "The endurance of the inequalities of life by the poor is the marvel of human society," but any man who is so arrogant and selfish as to believe that the people of today are going to permit him to heap upon the poor even greater inequalities than they now endure, and especially who expects the people to vote for and willingly submit to such injustices, is indeed insane, so insane that he believes the majority of the people to be imbeciles.

The liberties and privileges enjoyed by the propertyless members of society of today are the result of hundreds of years of sacrifices in blood and suffering, and are not to be lightly relinquished to satisfy the whims of a few would-be aristocrats.

The very brazenness of these creatures is astonishing. Who would believe that the enlightened State of California harbored within its borders in this year of our Lord 1914, persons with iron

nerve enough to ask them to take a step so palpably retrogressive as is the idea of requiring property qualifications for voting upon any subject of general concern? The facts, however, prove beyond a doubt that such persons do reside in our midst and that they are seriously proposing the disfranchisement of the propertyless citizen.

It is more than probable these selfish mortals banked upon the very brazenness of their proposal to carry it through. They evidently believed the average citizen would take the proposition so lightly as to place it in the category of jokes and thus promote a lethargic condition among the people that would enable greed's agents to quietly sneak the scheme through unnoticed. In this anticipation, however, they reckoned not wisely, for the Labor Council, always watchful and vigilant in the interest of the common people, last Friday night adopted resolutions calling the matter to the attention of the affiliated membership and urging that the news be spread far and wide in order that no signatures might be secured without a full knowledge of the object sought to be accomplished. This was deemed necessary because of the number of persons who habitually sign such petitions upon the theory that they only bring the questions before the people. The Labor Council, however, considered this such a vicious proposition that it urged all to decline to sign these petitions.

If such a ridiculous amendment to the constitution should be passed, what a fine time we would have in holding elections. Every proposition which provided for the incurring of indebtedness would have to be voted upon at elections other than the regular voting days, thus increasing election expenses. The elite voters taking part in such elections might also require separate and more elaborate booths than those provided for the hoi polloy. In fact there is no end to the demands the inauguration of such a precedent might plant in the breasts of the chosen few thus singled out for special favors. The Labor Council, however, is so inconsiderate of the feelings of these select individuals as to pass resolutions as follows:

"Whereas, There is being circulated for signing by qualified electors an initiative petition having for its object to amend the State constitution to prevent all electors from voting on any question of incurring indebtedness for State, county or municipal purposes, except such electors be owners of property liable to be taxed for the payment of such indebtedness and assessed to them on the last assessment roll; and

"Whereas, Such a proposition is directly opposed to democratic and American principles of government, and is based upon false ideas as to meaning and effect of taxation of property, too self-evident to require extended arguments, except merely to point out the fact that consumers and producers generally indirectly pay all taxes, and therefore are justly entitled to have a voice in matters of public finance as well as mere holders of title of real and personal property; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Council hereby warns all its affiliated members and electors from signing the aforesaid initiative measure; and further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each labor paper in this State with request to publish same."

GOMPERS AT TAXATION LUNCHEON.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

The luncheon given by the Home Rule in Taxation League to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was held Monday, December 1st, at the Hof Brau Cafe, Market and Fourth streets. James H. Barry acted as toastmaster, and after paying a glowing tribute to the guest at the luncheon, introduced Herman Gutstadt as a life-long friend of Mr. Gompers to say a few words.

Mr. Gutstadt said that it was his privilege to first introduce Mr. Gompers to an audience of cigar makers in Brooklyn, New York, in 1877. He had seen this man grow from boyhood until he had developed into the great leader of American workingmen. This man who had no education, being compelled to work from his earliest boyhood. Few knew or can know how Samuel Gompers and his family suffered in those early days, because of his efforts to organize his fellow workmen; blacklisted and victimized, unable to get employment because of his known activity, without employment for months at a time, yet never wavering, turning to neither right nor left, with his teeth set, he followed his set purpose.

Mr. Gutstadt then introduced Mr. Samuel Gompers, who said:

"My good friend Mr. Gutstadt has left me so that I hardly know where to begin. The question rises in my mind, Is that what I have tried and done really worthy of all of these expressions of confidence and affection? It is good. It is helpful. If you have not accomplished much, you have tried. As Herman Gutstadt has said, I have not had any education. In my early life there were no laws restricting child labor. I was sent to the factory when 10 years and 3 months old. But I have studied men and women. I have lived. I have looked into the life of men, women and children, because I am and propose to be one of them. Horace Greely said: 'I have more knowledge than learning.' I have looked for inspiration from the men who have lived and done something.

"In Florence I stood where Savonarola was burned. Who can forget Reaumeau, and his flight into the era of human justice, O'Connell, Parnell, Cromwell, Gladstone, Wendell Phillips, Garrison, Lincoln, Jefferson, with the day of these men settling great political questions half a century ago. The new question not only of settling political government by force of arms, the political equality, and religious freedom. The new questions of industrial freedom and equal justice followed after the war that brought about the freedom of the black slaves. After them came Ira M. Steuart, George E. McNeill, P. J. McGuire and a coterie of others.

"In California the new spirit of revolt against wrong, corruption and tyranny, and the perversion of human rights developed, and out of this atmosphere of human indignities grew up a man of highest intellect, a man who dared to be right. I speak of Henry George and of the work of Henry George. I was one of those who were among the first in the East to read his book 'Progress and Poverty.' It was first published in the 'Irish World' in serial form. I was introduced to it by Herman Gutstadt when I spoke before the Spread the Light Club in Brooklyn. We used to read 'Progress and Poverty' and discuss it. I count it a great privilege to have been one of those who helped to make Henry George understood in New York and elsewhere. I count it a great privilege to have been a friend of Henry George and to have taken the stump for Henry George for Mayor in New York. While I was speaking for Henry George in that campaign on the Brooklyn Bridge, near the New York side, he came up in his buggy. He stopped, got out and came on the platform and said to

me: 'Sam, if I only had your voice, I could reach them.'

"It was Henry George who induced me to ride a bicycle, and he rode along with me. He and I solved the problems of the universe to our entire satisfaction every Saturday morning during these rides.

"There are men right here in San Francisco who have done much for the cause of human progress. There are few men who have done much more for their fellows than Andrew Furuseth and Jim Barry. That old tar; that old fighting, persisting Andrew Furuseth. Always for the seamen first. Always with the perspective of human rights and human justice.

"Some of you do not know of the fight that has been kept up for 35 years. You cannot know. You have been too busy. I know of no man in my time who has done so much, who took such a big chance, who fought more valiantly, who saw more clearly his duty in defending the people of California against the corruption of their cities and State by the corporations, who took his life in his hands against the attempts to kill him, to buy him, to cajole him, to divert him from his purpose than the man who has honored me by calling me his friend—Jim Barry.

"Last night Herman Gutstadt at his home read to me, Mr. Barry, the tribute which you pay the late Interstate Commerce Commissioner John H. Marble in your paper 'The Star.' No man can say these things unless he has lived and left them. What you have said about John H. Marble can be said about you, and the world will yet recognize it.

"There is that dynamic force, P. H. McCarthy and Andrew J. Gallagher and Walter Macarthur and Herman Gutstadt, and many more whom I could name. We are of the fighting squad. Whatever you may say of my thoughts, aspirations, ideals, idealism, you can never pay me a higher tribute than to say that I belong to the fighting squad. They did say that I was to retire from the American Federation of Labor presidency to write its history. Some say I can write fairly well; but I am a better fighter than a writer.

"This is a rough struggle. This is not a picked squad. It is composed of the material that is given us.

"I imagine this will be my last address in an official capacity to a gathering on my present visit to San Francisco. I express my profound affection for the people of California; my great appreciation for the kind consideration shown by them to my family and myself during my visit.

"My friends, in this country we are working out our own salvation. We have no other country to aid us. It is better for the people to make a mistake and profit by it than to prosper under an autocrat. We are working out the wonderful problem of self-government.

"Men and women who have the highest aspirations of democracy know that the only way we can gain freedom is by self-imposed discipline of the people. It is democracy well thought out, fully developed, by self-imposed discipline, rather than by leaps and bounds, testing every process by experimentation. It is experience and time which discloses the error. When the masses have self-government they can correct the error, establish the solution, and proceed to the solving of other problems.

"This great cauldron of America is working out its own problem. We have got to do it or some one else will do it for us. We want to make life better. We wouldn't give up all of the hopes 'of the sweet bye and bye' but we propose to have a little of it now.

"We are our brother's keeper, and have to help him to help himself or his burdens will weigh us down. We must work, and work for a purpose. To have a purpose in life and a purpose that shall

not be all surrounded by the body, to recognize that there is wrong and injustice in the world and have as its guiding star the elimination of every wrong inflicted on God's children is the highest aim a man or woman can have in life. We aim to make men, women and children more expectant of a better life, and to recognize the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God."

There Are Two Classes of Men

Ordinary and Extraordinary. What Class Are You in? Extra Efforts Make Extraordinary Men. The Study of Law Will Not Only Fit You for a Paying Profession and a High Position in Life, but the Mental Training Involved Will Give You

EXTRA EFFICIENCY

In Any Line of Business. We Teach Law Without Taking Any Time From Your Vocation. Drop Us a Postal for Particulars.

Business Men's Law College
Mills Building. Phone Douglas 5990.

SHOES**JUST RECEIVED**

Ten New Styles in Men's Shoes, from \$2.50 to \$6.00, in Gun Metal Calf, Patent Colt, and Box Calf, in Button and Lace, and Union Stamped.

Boys' Shoes.....from \$1.25 to \$3.50
Child's Shoes from.....50c to \$2.50

Eight Styles of Martha Washington Shoes for Ladies, for Street and House Wear.

Prices \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Come and see us before buying, and be fitted by Expert Salesmen.

All our Shoes are Union Made and
bear the Union Stamp
Our Repair Work also bears the Union Stamp

W. BRUSKER SHOE CO.

3013-3015 SIXTEENTH STREET

Near Mission St.

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

Typewriting, Multigraphing

Only Union Public Stenographer in the State

Phones: Kearny 4997; J 1660

565 Pacific Building

Locations in San Francisco
19 STOCKTON STREET
52 THIRD STREET
159 THIRD STREET
241 KEARNY STREET
14 EAST STREET
22 EAST STREET
249-251 MARKET STREET
ARGONAUT HOTEL CAFE
22-24 SIXTH STREET

Oakland
520 TWELFTH STREET
416 THIRTEENTH STREET
713 BROADWAY
1537 SAN PABLO AVENUE
1112 BROADWAY

"Well Established for Quality"
ALL UNION HOUSES

Meads
Restaurants
and Bakeries

VISIT THE**ENGLISH COTTAGE**

JUST COMPLETED ON OUR SECOND FLOOR

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

Pay \$2 a Week

Sterling Furniture Co.
Bunster & Saxe
1049 MARKET ST. opp. McALLISTER & JONES

NURSES' LAW SUSTAINED.

The eight-hour law for nurses, recently passed by the State Legislature, and which was enacted in the form of an amendment to the general eight-hour law for women, was sustained last Monday in an opinion handed down by United States District Judge William C. Van Fleet, sitting in bank with Judge W. W. Morrow of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Judge Maurice T. Dooling of the United States District Court.

The decision, which was orally rendered, briefly covered the case without going into any of the finer points of the law on either side, and, according to the statement of Judge Van Fleet, was rendered in this way "in view of the fact of the urgent request for an early decision and the stated desire and purpose of immediately taking the case to the Supreme Court of the United States."

The allegations of the complainants that the act denied them the equal protection of the law and that it impaired their right of contract as guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment of the constitution were considered, and the decision was as follows:

"My associates and myself have given the different considerations urged careful examination, and we have reached the conclusion that, as to the first assignment against the act, we would not be justified in holding that the exception as to graduate nurses is so arbitrary and unfounded in reason, having in view the character of the service performed by that class as distinguished from that performed by other employees in hospitals, as to deny to this petitioner the equal protection of the law within the purview of the Constitution.

"As to the second assignment against the act as indicated, the act applies solely to women, and we are of the opinion that it cannot be said that the hours of labor prescribed in the various departments of labor specified in the act, with reference solely to the class that are subjects of the act, that is, women, is such an unreasonable classification as to enable us to say that it unduly impairs the petitioner's right of contract within the provision of the Constitution relied on.

"For these reasons the application for an injunction must be denied."

In this connection it is to be noted that in this case, as well as on a previous occasion when the general eight-hour law for women was attacked in the State Supreme Court, members of the legal profession have rendered valuable and gratuitous services in defense of humane and progressive legislation for working people. In the case of the application of Miller for a writ of habeas corpus, wherein our State Supreme Court sustained the classification of the general eight-hour law, Attorneys William Denman and Leon Yankwich rendered aforesaid service to labor, and in the present case Attorneys Henry B. Lister and A. W. Brouillet performed a similar task.

It is encouraging to know that the legal profession contains men of learning and ability who thus give their services freely in defense of our cause without asking or receiving any monetary consideration for their labor. And it is a pleasure on behalf of local trade unionists especially to acknowledge in the foregoing instances the unselfish and able assistance thus rendered.

The trustees of the Merritt Hospital of Oakland, acting for the Association of Hospital Workers of California, the plaintiffs in above case, will promptly appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision rendered by Judge Van Fleet. It is difficult to understand how the reasoning and authorities in support of the law cited in the brief published in the "Labor Clarion" of November 21st, can be overcome, wherefore it is confidently asserted that the United States Supreme Court is likely to sustain this law in respect to nurses in training.

IMMIGRATION COMMISSION PLANS.

Charlton H. Parker, executive secretary of the Immigration Commission, in an article in the "California Outlook," thus outlines plans for investigation by that body:

A warning must be given at the very beginning of this analysis, and again and again reiterated. It is this: The field of labor described in the immigration act is so all-embracing, and the actually enumerated tasks involve such extensive study and investigation, that it is beyond the capacity of any commission, no matter how endowed, to press at one time the work in all these directions. And though the immigration act has not catalogued a single subject for study that is not vital to the analysis of the problem, certain of these subjects must be left for the present in apparent neglect.

"The investigations must specialize in turn with groups of subjects, which in their close relation to each other make every fact gained in one special investigation, valuable to the entire field. For instance: city housing, city industries, city schools, city immigrant aid societies, city employment agencies—all should be studied at the same time by a force of investigators all personally acquainted with each other and in the habit of having frequent round-table discussions. And again the agricultural land survey, housing on farms, labor camp conditions, the activity of land promotion companies among the immigrants, railroads as immigrant distributors, all are subjects intimately related; and therefore investigation of one would shed light on all the others.

"So instead of spreading a force of investigators thinly and inefficiently over the whole vast field, simply in order to be able to say that no problem was being formally neglected, the commission has indicated rather a policy of team-organized research inside of a limited number of naturally bounded fields.

"In choosing the area or areas in which first to begin work, certain important qualifying considerations might enter. First, for instance, the problem of the congestion which may come with the Panama Canal does not demand immediate solution. The problem of the congestion which is found today in San Francisco and Los Angeles demands immediate study. The solution here lies in getting the foreign residents in the congested districts out on the land, into suburbs or into farming regions. Two factors aid in the plan. Many of these city workers were farmer folk at home in Italy or Hungary. Their residence in the United States has also, in many cases, been long enough to allow a savings bank account to come into existence. They are then likely material for missionary effort. An agricultural survey of the lands of the State suitable in price and fertility for colonizing schemes for these partly Americanized immigrants would be then an important prerequisite for this plan, and such a survey should be therefore one of the first labors of the commission.

"Secondly the nation-wide revitalizing of social forces has inspired corporations to adopt in many cases far-seeing economic policies. Railroads are as a rule sincerely solicitous of seeing that the homeseekers along their lines are not exploited by land companies, that, instead of disappointed duped settlers, their shippers are men who have bought in at a price that is a fair capitalization, are men who will stay and build up the country. Hence the Immigration Commission should not only co-operate at once with the organized settler-bureaus of the three big railroads, but find if the interests of the big interurbans and the sellers of electricity could not be aroused to an active policy for the careful settlement of their tributary areas. The noticeable activity of commercial land promotion companies shows that this field of endeavor is no Utopian scheme. City foreigners are turning to the country in growing

numbers, and this field offers immediate and important work for the commission.

"These examples have been given as mere samples of what direction the first labors might take. The initial work of the commission is to decide, after analyzing the whole field, which investigations to launch first. That analysis is being made now. A fair forecast might be that, with the help of the State University's College of Agriculture, work will begin at once on an agricultural map of the State. This map will show not only the fair opportunities for land investment, but those for renting of land and for farm labor.

"The vastly important work of securing the systematic assistance of every State organization—religious, social or semi-political, in a general plan for assimilation of the immigrants, the vitalizing of municipal housing or school ordinances, and equally pressing questions, can not be discussed in this short article. They are among the commission's activities to be taken up at the moment promising the greatest efficiency. The fact that the commission's labors are social, are only of visible material benefit to the State after considerable time has passed, makes it necessary to plan with great foresight and not to be swayed by the demands for immediate and evident results.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES.

Following is the list of lectures in the public schools for the month of December:

Monday, December 8th, Spring Valley School, Jackson, between Hyde and Larkin, "From Jerusalem to Constantinople"—Supervisor Henry Payot; Wednesday, December 10th, Adams School, Eddy, near Van Ness, "The Social and Religious England of Today"—Rt. Rev. W. H. Moreland, D.D., Bishop of Sacramento; Friday, December 12th, Jean Parker School, Broadway, near Mason, "El Porvenir del Continente Americano y sus dos Idiomas Principales" (in Spanish)—Senor Fernando Somoza Vivas, Consul-General de Honduras. (Third of a series arranged with the co-operation of the California Association of Romanic Language Teachers.) Monday, December 15th, Mission High School, Eighteenth and Dolores, "What Our City Is Doing" (Municipal Construction, Recent and Proposed; well illustrated)—Supervisor Chas. A. Murdock; Wednesday, December 17th, Hancock School, Filbert, near Taylor, "The Panama Canal and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition" (moving pictures)—Mr. Louis Levy; Thursday, December 18th, Laguna Honda School, Seventh avenue, between Irving and Judah, "The Conservation of Our National Resources"—Mr. Francis J. Heney.

Admission free to adults. Unaccompanied children not admitted.

PRESSMEN'S STRIKE.

All indications point to the desperate straits in which the stubbornness of an official has plunged the Franklin Printing Trades Association of employers. By listening to the fairy tales of a man anxious to establish a reputation as a labor crusher this body of employers has plunged a number of its members into a struggle which is daily bringing them to the verge of bankruptcy. One firm is already in difficulties of this character, and it is said others are rapidly approaching a similar condition.

It is certain the employers are defeated in their efforts to crush the union of the press assistants, and that they must soon capitulate and acknowledge their inability to conduct open-shop establishments in this city. The strike has now been on for twenty-three weeks and the pressmen are today as completely masters of the situation as they were the first week because of the failure of the employers to secure competent men.

The end must come very shortly.

BURNS' DETECTIVE GUILTY.

One of the bitterest cases ever fought in the Contra Costa courts ended last week at Martinez, when the jury in the case of R. B. Cradlebaugh, alias R. B. Henry, Burns' detective and former deputy sheriff of Yuba county, who was charged with assault under color of authority upon the person of Alfred Nelson, a member of the I. W. W., following the recent riots at Wheatland, brought in a verdict of guilty after a ten-minute deliberation.

Every angle of the case has been bitterly contested ever since it started three weeks ago. District Attorney A. B. McKenzie went into the occurrences connected with the arrest of Alfred Nelson in Guerneville, during September of this year, with microscopic care, gradually weaving the succeeding events into a connected chain of evidence that resulted in the conviction of his man. It was brought out that the Burns' detective, when a deputy sheriff, arrested Nelson in Guerneville as one of the men involved in the killing of the district attorney and the sheriff of Yuba county at Wheatland during the riots in the hop fields, in which the I. W. W. were involved.

The detective had joined the I. W. W. for the purpose of getting evidence, and after arresting Nelson, took him successively to Santa Rosa, Sacramento, San Francisco, and finally to Martinez, keeping him temporarily in the various jails and endeavoring to wring a confession from him.

Nelson testified that on September 19th the Burns' man took him from the jail to a saloon and from there to a room in the Martinez Hotel, where he attempted to force a confession from him as to his participation in the Wheatland riots. Nelson stated that, after repeated denials upon his part, Cradlebaugh became angry and beat him over the head with the butt of a revolver and a "billy" and kicked him several times.

Nelson claims the detective then took him downstairs into the barroom of the hotel and bought him a drink and again failing to get a confession from him, knocked him down and jumped on him with both feet. It was this latter circumstance that came to the attention of the district attorney's office and resulted in the arrest of the Burns detective for assault under color of authority.

The defense put in by Cradlebaugh was that the beating was administered by another detective by the name of Tom O'Donnell, who had accompanied them. Cradlebaugh's attorneys, E. B. Taylor of Martinez and T. B. Dozier of San Francisco, hotly contested every point, making the statement regarding O'Donnell the main issue in the case and seeking the release of the Burns' man upon the technical ground that Cradlebaugh's appointment as deputy sheriff was irregular and that he could not therefore act "without color of his authority." This point was denied by Judge Latimer and the case allowed to go to the jury upon the basis of the evidence submitted. The verdict was rendered with little hesitation. The maximum penalty is five years or \$5000 or both.

When Cradlebaugh appeared for sentence a strong effort was made to have him paroled, but the District Attorney vigorously opposed such a procedure. A motion for a new trial was made and denied.

The court sentenced the detective to one year in jail and a fine of \$1000. Notice of appeal was given.

The Czar has approved of the decision of the Holy Synod to destroy the three posthumous works of Count Leo Tolstoi, on the ground that they are unorthodox comments on the Old Testament. The protest of Count Tolstoi's relatives against such action has proved unavailing.—Exchange.

PUBLIC UTILITIES ASSOCIATION.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

California has made greater progress in public ownership than any other State. Our municipalities are operating electric, water, street railways, gas and other utilities. About eighty cities and towns are conducting such services. Many are operating two, and Santa Clara furnishes electricity, gas and water.

Municipal ownership in California needs an organization of these cities and towns into a Municipal Public Utility Association that will bring together those who are operating these public services. Such a body, composed of the men who have the interests of the people at heart, would develop a greater unity of purpose among the cities, and tend to better the condition of each of them.

Private corporations operating public utilities have national and local organizations of each utility. They pay the cost, as a charge on the people, out of their receipts. Recognizing the pecuniary value of their employees meeting and discussing their business, these companies pay all of the expenses of as great a number of them as can attend these gatherings.

The companies use these organizations to fight public ownership, and to strengthen their control. They levy heavy annual assessments against their company members for this purpose. The annual dues of the American Street Railway Association are said to be \$500,000. It conducts bureaus that furnishes its members with information to fight public ownership, combat reductions in fares, prevent improvement in service, oppose betterment of wages and hours of employees, and supply strike-breakers, and devise schemes and draft forms of franchises and privileges that will perpetuate their control of the cities.

It will be a good investment for the cities in California having municipal ownership, to pay the cost of similar meetings of their employees operating utilities. The example of Palo Alto, Anaheim, Pasadena, Biggs and other towns conducting electric and water supply would undoubtedly cause Sacramento, San Diego, Santa Rosa, Alturas and other progressive towns that now furnish water, to broaden their activities. They would learn that two and even three utilities may be conducted with but little additional cost for management, and with great saving over the charges of companies.

The managers of municipal plants in Grass Valley, San Bernardino, Sebastopol, Riverside, Gridley and the other cities would gain information of inestimable value to their towns by meeting with, and discussing problems of operation of water and electric plants with Messrs. Mulholland and Scattergood, the men who are making Los Angeles' great water and hydro-electric projects possible. Manager Koerner, of Pasadena, would instill them with that unconquerable spirit that has enabled him to bring his city triumphant out of the struggle with the powerful and unscrupulous Edison Electric Company. Manager Cashin could tell the story of his splendid success with the Geary Street Municipal Railway in San Francisco, and point the way for other places to free themselves from the oppression of the transportation companies that are retarding the growth of cities.

STARTS CLOTHING INQUIRY.

Federal investigation of the cost of the manufacture of clothing, hosiery, and knit goods has been ordered by Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce. The investigation will begin at once and will cover the principal centers of production at home and abroad. Secretary Redfield some time ago announced the purpose of his department to make investigations of this character to determine whether the reductions in the tariff law were really harmful to the American industry.

UNION PRINTING AT SAVING PRICES

It's not necessary to pay high, exorbitant prices when you want union printing. We furnish first-class union work for unions, lodges, business or mail order men at a great reduction in price. We sell choicest Bond letterheads for \$2.50 per 1000 (the \$4.50 kind); 5000 for \$9.00; business cards and envelopes, \$1.75 per 1000 (the \$3.00 kind); 5000 for \$7.00. Let us quote you prices on your requirements for your next Picnic, Ball, Social or Entertainment. We can save you money.

PROGRESS PRINTING CO.

"Honest Value Printers"

228 SIXTH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

Demand the Union Label**On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

S. N. WOOD & Co.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

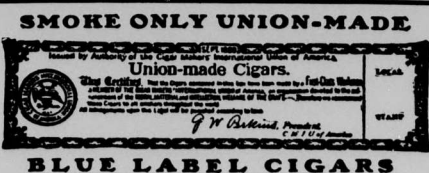
**HENRY B. LISTER**

LAWYER

Practicing in all Courts
State and Federal
PHONES

Douglas 1415; Home J 1855
Residence Phone Sunset 1605

NOTARY PUBLIC
Member of Local No. 59, I. U. S. E.
805 Pacific Building
SAN FRANCISCO



WASHINGTON'S SURVEY GETS O. K.

Government surveyors, who have just been checking up some of the lines reputed to have been run by George Washington in his days of chain and compass work, have found them good.

About 1751, according to tradition, George Washington, then 19 years old, ran out for Lord Thomas Fairfax the line between what was then to be Augusta and Frederick counties, Virginia, this being only a part of a great deal of surveying which he is said to have been engaged upon at that time. These two counties were separated from what was then Orange county, and the grant to Lord Fairfax was supposed to extend westward to the Pacific Ocean. Subsequently these large tracts were further subdivided, so that the "Fairfax line," as it is generally known, runs now between Rockingham and Shenandoah counties, with the original Augusta and Frederick counties to the south and north, respectively.

In the organic act for the formation of the two counties, or "parishes," as they were then called, it was required that the line should be a straight one from the head spring of Hedgman river, one of the sources of the Rappahannock, to the head spring of the Potomac.

Since it was required that the line should be straight it was first necessary to get the approximate course by building large bonfires on the intervening high points. Then starting from the top of the Massanutten mountains, the line was run straight away over intervening mountains and rivers toward the northwest.

Away off across a part of what is now West Virginia there is a large rock known today as the Fairfax Stone. It is the monument which marks the southwest corner of Garret county, Md., the southeast corner of Preston county, W. Va., and prominent points in the boundaries in two other West Virginia counties. A line from Orange court house, coinciding with the Shenandoah and Rockingham county line, passes through this Fairfax Stone, which gives the name to a nearby station, Fairfax, on the Western Maryland railroad. It has been assumed that, in running this line, a high peak northwest of Orange court house was the starting point, and that from here it was possible to see a distant peak in the North mountain range over the top of the intervening Massanutten mountain.

Washington, of course, used a simple compass, and his line could not be expected to check absolutely with that obtained by the government surveyors who have retraced his survey, using high-power transits and all the refined and accurate methods which modern instruments allow. Nevertheless, the line was run so carefully in the first place that but little variation has been found in it. Even without instruments it is possible to distinguish the course of the line with its surprising distinctness. From the top of Middle Mountain in the Massanutten range, the Shenandoah-Rockingham, or Fairfax, line can be readily followed by means of the boundary fences dating from earliest days, and by the blocks of timber, alternately cleared away or left standing, which come up from either county and stop at the line, like squares in a checkerboard. Then if one turns to the southeast the same demarkations are plain across the valley of the south fork of the Shenandoah, cutting straight through the present Page county, which is made of land formerly in Shenandoah county, belonging to the Fairfax grant, and partly from land formerly in Rockingham. Thus, as far as the eye can see in either direction, this old line shows plainly.

The Washington compass, now to be seen at the U. S. National Museum in the city named for its owner, is presumed to be the same one used in running this line more than 160 years ago.

The Fairfax Stone stands as a permanent monument. In addition there are, throughout

that section of the country, various other records of these Washington surveys. For example, a large white oak which stands at the corner of a farm about 1½ miles from Lost City, Hardy county, W. Va., was, according to a persistent story of that section of the country, marked by Washington.

Survey blazes cut into trees, and since grown over, have been cut away, and a count of the annual layers of growth over the old wounds shows them to have been made at the time Washington was surveying. One strange thing about these blazes is that they are several feet higher than those put on trees by woodsmen of today. This fact has given rise to a sort of superstition that Washington, known to have been very tall, was actually a giant. Other authorities have said that Washington did much of this work on horseback, and made his blazes with a long-handled ax from the saddle.

The town of Whitepost, Clarke county, Va., takes its name from a post presumed to have been set by Washington as one of his survey marks. The post, formerly exposed, is now covered by a protecting case which shelters it from the weather, and from the despoiling hand of the vandal tourist.

The reason that this old Washington survey line is being retraced is because the Federal Government is purchasing lands in this neighborhood, in connection with the new Appalachian forests which are being acquired at the headwaters of navigable streams, under the terms of the Weeks Law, designed to protect these watersheds from the evils of deforestation. The government requires a clear title before the land can be paid for. In making sure of the titles it is necessary, in many cases, to go back to original royal grants, or to colonial records, and to have recourse to surveys before the facts of ownership can be indisputably established.

OREGON MINIMUM WAGE.

The first state-wide welfare conference, held under the Oregon Minimum Wage Law, has been brought to a close after a series of hearings which began on October 15th. The recommendations of the conference have been formulated and made public. Concerning women workers, wages and working conditions, they are as follows: A minimum wage for experienced women workers of \$8.25 a week; a minimum wage for inexperienced women workers of \$6 a week; a maximum apprenticeship for beginners before joining the experienced class of one year; a maximum of fifty-four hours to constitute a working week for women, 8:30 p. m. to be the limit to which women may labor in mercantile establishments and laundries. Under the law the commission must now give four weeks' notice of a public hearing at which the recommendations of the conference may be discussed by persons interested.

CITY COUNCIL TAKES A HAND.

At Philadelphia the City Council has taken a hand in the efforts being made to obtain a settlement of the Garment Workers' strike in that city. A resolution was adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee of State and city officials and representative business men to hold meetings at which the strikers and manufacturers will have an opportunity to present their grievances and arguments. Representatives of the strikers have announced their intention of appearing at the meeting of the business men who are investigating the strike and its causes, but the manufacturers declare they will continue to ignore the committee. When the strike was called more than three months ago nearly 5000 operatives responded. Since then several manufacturers have granted the demand of their employees for increased wages, and many of the workers have returned to their former places.

Your Made-to-Order SUIT AND OVERCOAT For the Holidays

Should be ordered now—

Don't wait too long.

You can save \$3 to \$5 on account of our Bona Fide Tariff Reductions, which apply to every suiting and overcoating in our stock before the new tariff schedule goes into effect. Union made by our own force of tailors in our own shop.

Give him a merchandise order for a suit of clothes or an overcoat for Christmas.



Kelleher & Browne

The Tailors Who Always Make Good
716 MARKET STREET OPPOSITE THIRD



A LUNDSTROM HAT

Give him a Lundstrom Merchandise for a Christmas present.

The demand for Lundstrom Hats is so great that there are now

5 STORES IN SAN FRANCISCO
1 STORE IN OAKLAND

Lundstrom
6 STORES

UNION MADE IN CALIFORNIA

EAGLESON & CO.

Men's Furnishing Goods

Manufacturers of

Union Label Shirts

Complete Lines of Union Label Goods in SHIRTS, NIGHT SHIRTS, PAJAMAS, COLLARS, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, NECKTIES, SUSPENDERS, WAITER AND BAR COATS AND APRONS.

1118 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
112 S. SPRING STREET,
LOS ANGELES
717 K STREET,
SACRAMENTO

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth Street
Telephone Market 56

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1913.

If you will sing a song as you go along,
In the face of a real or fancied wrong,
In spite of the doubt, if you'll fight it out,
And show a heart that is brave and stout;
If you'll laugh at the jeers and refuse the tears,
You'll force the ever-reluctant cheers
That the world denies when a coward cries,
To give to the man who bravely tries.
And you'll win success with a little song
If you'll sing the song as you go along.

—B. McCain Fields.

Every demand for the union label on purchases means more money put in the pockets of the men and women of the trade-union movement. If you are a real trade unionist you will, therefore, consider it worth while to purchase nothing that does not bear the union label. It is up to you.

A deep sense of sorrow over the sudden and early death of John H. Marble of the Interstate Commerce Commission pervades the labor movement of this city, where Mr. Marble, as a member of the Typographical Union and an attorney, rendered great service to the cause. His heart was always in the movement and he was ever ready to do anything within his power to help in the struggle for better things.

Certain newspapers are condemning Secretary of Labor Wilson for "declaring against employment agencies sending strikebreakers to fill places left vacant by striking workmen." Now, what Secretary Wilson condemned was the practice of misrepresentation constantly resorted to by such agencies in order to induce men to take the places of strikers, and the policy of employing professional thugs in order to stir up trouble during strikes. It was Secretary Wilson's expressed hope that this practice might be wiped out through the medium of government employment bureaus operating in a manner similar to our Weather Bureau in the dissemination of information. With such a policy no honest man can find fault.

An international officer attending the Seattle convention said: "Show me an organization that pays 25 cents a month dues and I will show you a 25-cent organization; show me one that pays \$1 dues and I will show you a dollar organization." Never was more truth contained in an expression. The men who are willing to support an organization will have a good union, while those who always depend upon others to support them will have a poor, weak and inefficient union. There are altogether too many union men willing to accept the benefits of unionism, but too few who are willing to bear their full share of its burdens. Those who are constantly complaining of the conduct of other unions usually are those who are not willing to do their share in the labor movement. Their forte is making noise and slandering others.

Strength of Unions

Those who carefully scan the field of trade unions must become convinced that there are great differences in the power and influence wielded by them. Some organizations with great natural advantages operating in their favor are weak and uninfluential, while others with great natural barriers hindering their progress are strong and influential in their dealings with employers.

The person who will take the trouble to search out the cause for this condition of affairs will generally find back of the weak unions a lack of willingness on the part of the membership to bear the necessary burdens of organization. The very fact that they are organized is evidence beyond dispute that they are willing to share in the benefits to be derived therefrom.

The world is full of people willing to accept anything that comes without effort on their part, but those willing to pay the price of progress and improvement are all too scarce, and in this regard the trade union movement is no exception to the general rule. The movement does not suddenly and entirely change the course of nature, though it does have a tendency to curb greed and stimulate unselfishness among its membership.

The working man who joins a union must bring himself to a realization that if he gets anything he must pay the price for it. While union men quite generally are willing to help their brothers in distress, the organization which depends upon such help instead of fortifying itself through self-help, must of necessity meet with many reverses and disappointments, because no man will guard the other fellow's interests as vigilantly and carefully as his own. It is because too many unions depend upon other unions for financial assistance in the hour of trouble that we are compelled to gaze upon so many sorry spectacles in the trade union movement.

The day of successful sponging in the labor movement is rapidly passing away. More and more is the trade unionist coming to realize that there is but little use in trying to help the fellow who will do nothing to help himself. The organization which fails to provide the means for sustaining a short strike, and which must call upon the labor movement for aid right in the beginning, starts with a tremendous handicap, and in the natural course of events, must suffer as a consequence.

Another thing the labor movement has learned through experience is that the organization which is unmindful of its financial unpreparedness for trouble is generally just as careless in its efforts to avoid strikes, and recklessly plunges into them with a blind disregard of the possibilities for success. On the other hand the union which is thoughtful enough to provide in advance for such occasions is usually cautious in its dealings with employers and is able to convince the stubborn manager that if trouble comes the union is in a position to prosecute the strike with vigor, and to a successful conclusion. Employers are not all fools, and it does not take them a lifetime to determine what manner of union they are dealing with. When doing business with the careful, cautious and forward-looking union they are not quick to provoke a controversy. Thus doubly is the union protected which is willing to bear the burdens incident to the accomplishment of the purposes of the trade union movement.

In calling attention to the absolute necessity of those who desire strong unions paying the price such unions cost, it is not the purpose to encourage the prodigal expenditure of money. Rather do we believe that those who are thoughtful enough to know that if they dance they must pay the fiddler will also be shrewd enough to insist that in the expenditure of funds there shall be a reasonable adherence to the rules of thrift. And by thrift we do not mean niggardliness. There should be wisdom back of every expenditure and profligate dissipation of funds should be religiously prevented.

In line with this same policy spasmodic efforts of short duration, which accomplish nothing except the waste of the resources of organizations should be discouraged in favor of careful and systematic campaigns for improvement in industrial conditions.

The fellow who desires to reconstruct the world in the twinkling of an eye may have a place in the trade union movement, but the organization which follows his advice is generally left a wreck upon the plainly charted reefs that the patient and more sensible trade union pilots avoid.

The trade union movement is no field for the gambler, the dare-devil who is willing to risk all upon a single turn of the cards. There is so much involved in it and so much depends upon its success or failure that only sensible and careful men are fit to guide its destinies in order that it may be a useful instrument in reaching the goal of better things for the toiler and those dependent upon him.

The differences pointed out here are just those that distinguish the weak from the strong unions. They are the barriers that stand mutely between success at the brow of the hill of achievement and failure at its foot.

Wisdom, directing energy, succeeds. Foolishness, guiding weakness, fails.

Fluctuating Sentiments

At the meeting of the Civic Federation in New York next week a bill will be presented resembling the Newlands act for the settlement of industrial disputes on public utilities. The idea is to draft a bill for introduction in the various State Legislatures.

A safety spur for roller skates has been invented which saves the skater from being tipped over backward on a rough surface. It is a kind of screw in a nut that is attached to the skate at the back. The heavy screw-end extends down almost level with the lower point of the roller. Then if there is the slightest tipping motion of the skate the screw touches the floor or sidewalk and supports the skater. It may be used like a brake, moreover, to arrest motion.

A Missouri paper says: "The bride is a young lady of wondrous fascination and remarkable attractiveness, for, with manners as the wand of a siren and a disposition as sweet as the odors of flowers and spirits as joyous as the caroling of birds and a mind as brilliant as those glittering tresses that adorn the brow of winter, and with a heart as pure as dewdrops trembling in violets she will make the home of her husband a paradise of enchantment like the lovely heaven-toned harp of marriage with its chords of love and devotion and fond endearments sent forth the sweetest rhythmic pulsing of ecstatic rapture."

"This life is such a heaven I wish I could stay here forever. If I could get an option on life I would allow you to name the price and I would not squabble over it. Seventy-nine isn't so old for a man to live if he takes care of himself and lives according to the gospel of God." These thoughts were expressed by Andrew Carnegie while celebrating his birthday at his Fifth avenue home. Why should he squabble about the price? The slaves of the steel mills furnish the money, but did he "live according to the gospel of God" during the Homestead strike, or has he ever done so since that bloody occasion? What hypocrisy!

Vacillation is one of the most effectual obstructions to successful undertakings. Think well before you throw yourself into the performance of anything; see that you are doing what is right, and expedient, and practicable. Do not then hesitate or waver, but rivet your attention to it, and be constant with it until it is finished. No lasting good was ever done by jumping from one thing to another, or by vacillating and wavering first in one thing, then in another. Men that are prone to vacillation and allow it to become master of them have their hands in much, perform nothing, and are candidates for ridicule and derision. They form good subjects for those writers who wish to expatiate on weakness of character.—Chas. Hardeman.

Whenever a young man steps into a position of responsibility nowadays the wise editorial scribblers of our daily press hasten to inform us that this is an age of the young man, when as a matter of fact it is nothing of the kind. There has never been an age in the history of the world when the general confidence in young men was at a lower ebb than right now. Nearly all the positions of responsibility are held today by men past middle age. There are but few boys leading the race in its march of progress. Where are the Caesars, the Napoleons, the Pitts, the Jeffersons, the Hamiltons? Old men, or men of middle age are the guiders and governors of today. This is an old man's age. The young man is the exception, not the rule.

Wit at Random

It happened on a 3-cent car line. The car was crowded. A man got on, evidently a foreigner. He bought a quarter's worth of tickets (eight). The conductor took one and handed him the others. When the conductor came around for fares again, the man gave him another. After a little time, another call and another ticket, until they were all gone. "Py himmel," said the man, "I puy no more tickets. I valk!" and he got off and walked.—"Judge."

"We get some sad cases," said the attendant at the Balmy Lunatic Asylum to the interested visitor, and opened the door of the first cell.

Inside was a man sitting on a three-legged stool, gazing vacantly at the wall.

"His is an unhappy story," said the attendant. "He was in love with a girl, but she married another man, and he lost his reason from grief."

They stole out softly, closing the door behind them, and proceeded to the next inmate.

The cell was thickly padded, and the man within was stark, staring mad.

"Who is this?" inquired the visitor.

"This?" repeated the attendant. "This is the other man!"

"I've tried all kinds of health foods, but none of them seems to fit my case."

"What are you troubled with?"

"An appetite."—Boston "Transcript."

Teacher—Bobby, is this sentence correct: "She'll go whether she wants to or not?"

Bobby—No, miss.

Teacher—Why not?

Bobby—Because she won't go if she don't want

One morning a loyal Irishman was at work near the top of a telephone pole, painting it a bright green, when the pot of paint slipped and splashed on the sidewalk. A few minutes later another Irishman came along. He looked at the paint, then at his countryman, and inquired with anxiety in his tone, "Doherty, Doherty, hov ye had a himarrage?"—Louisville "Masonic Home Journal."

Two men were working in a ditch and got into a fight. Finally one crawled out and went home. His wife met him at the door and exclaimed:

"Why, Ole, what is the matter with you?"

Said Ole: "Me und an Irishman vos working in ditch und got in fight. He bat me in eye und say, 'You — Svede, you!' He smash me in nose und say, 'You — Svede, you!' Den he hit me in mout', knock dese two teet' out und say, 'You — Svede, you!' Und all de time I vas a Norwegian."

"Certainly I will make a few remarks," said the cigar salesman who, because of his solemn garb, had been mistaken for a man of the cloth. Ascending the platform, he said:

"Men are like cigars. Often you cannot tell by the wrapper what the filler is. Sometimes a good old stogie is more popular than an imported celebrity. Some men are all right in the showcase, on display, but are great disappointments when you get them home. No matter how fine a man is, eventually he meets his match. A two-fer often puts on as many airs as a fifty-center. Some men never get to the front at all except during campaigns. Some are very fancy outside and are selected for presents. Others have a rough exterior, but spread cheer and comfort about them because of what is inside. But all men, as all cigars, good or bad, two-fers, stogies, rich or poor, come to ashes at last."

Miscellaneous

CRY OF THE PEOPLE.

Tremble before thy chattels,
Lords of the scheme of things!
Fighters of all earth's battles,
Ours is the might of kings!
Guided by seers and sages,
The world's heart-beat for a drum,
Snapping the chains of ages,
Out of the night we come!

Lend us no ear that pities!

Offer no almoner's hand!

Alms for the builders of cities!

When will you understand?

Down with your pride of birth

And your golden gods of trade!

A man is worth to his mother, Earth,

All that a man has made!

We are the workers and makers!

We are no longer dumb!

Tremble, O Shirkers and Takers!

Sweeping the earth—we come!

Ranked in the world-wide dawn,

Marching into the day!

The night is gone and the sword is drawn

And the scabbard is thrown away!

—John G. Neirhardt, in "The Stranger at the Gate."

From Bee's Dictionary, published in 1825: "Shopping—Among women, going about from shop to shop, buying little articles perhaps, perhaps not, but always pulling about great quantities of goods." A hundred years has made but little change in this regard. It is to be hoped, however, the next few years will show an advance in this direction.

ENVY.

By George Matthew Adams.

No matter who you are or where you live or who your ancestors were, you have things locked up in your brain that nobody else on earth has or ever has had. Although the Almighty is in a big business, creating millions of human beings, year after year, nobody has ever discovered a duplicate human being. Every human being is an "original." So, if there is any envying to be done, let the other fellow do it. You—

Be too big to bother with envy.

Now, envy is begrudging some other fellow his good fortune. And to be envious is to stagnate your own growth. The envy that you have for the winning of somebody else takes away in just that measure winning on your own part. Envy is self-robbery.

Be too big to bother with envy.

Call to your own mind the big achievers. Are they envious people? No—they are too busy to envy. If they took the time to envy they could not have used their best abilities to achieve.

Be too big to bother with envy.

You would never envy if you would but realize the accumulated power that comes by profiting from the success of other people. Be glad of the big luck of somebody else. Be wise enough to let its inspiration lift you up. Individual success is not stationary. It has no limitations. Congratulate your friend today and he may be put in a position to congratulate you tomorrow and be happy in the chance.

Be too big to bother with envy.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Time For Action.

In the News Letter this week there is an urgent request that trade unionists throughout the country make a special effort to interview the United States Senators and Representatives in whose districts they reside for the purpose of hastening action on the Bartlett-Bacon anti-trust and injunction limitation bills. A general response to the program of the American Federation of Labor by the organized workers will have a salutary effect. The platform declarations of the political party now in power are in accord with the demands of organized labor. If the men and women of labor are insistent upon these declarations being transmuted into law the Bartlett-Bacon bills will undoubtedly be passed.

Every trade unionist should perform his duty by interviewing the United States Senators of his State, as well as the Representative of his district in Congress, and if an interview is impossible, communicate your desires by letter.

State federations and city central bodies, as well as local unions, can be of material assistance in securing the enactment of this legislation—legislation that will give the right to the organizations of labor to live and perform their normal functions of battling against economic injustice.

Your duty is plain. Do it now.

Ministers Take Hand.

The newspapers and other sources of information are being flooded with the story that the strike of the copper miners is over. This is far from the truth. The strike is so much alive that the Ministers' Association of Lansing, Mich., at a recent meeting adopted a set of resolutions in which the Governor of the State is called upon to appoint a commission for the purpose of making an investigation of the issues involved in the contest, and that the facts be given to the public. One section of the resolutions says: "We believe any person or persons who refuses to submit to the principle of arbitration in a dispute thereby raises suspicion against their own motives and their own case. We believe no body of men would continue to hold out as the miners are doing in the face of approaching winter and through much suffering, unless they believe they have a great grievance which should be righted." It is evident that at least a portion of the people of the State of Michigan are of the opinion that the action of the copper operators is not one to be commended, but rather to be condemned.

Fighting Seamen's Bill.

The shipping interests are busily engaged in organizing a campaign to defeat the passage of the Seamen's Bill in the House of Representatives. The La Folette bill passed by the Senate is considered to be a fair, just, and equitable measure, but the shipping interests, that have so long been permitted to make their own regulations, are objecting to many of the features of the new bill. One of the main objections that the shipping combine has is the provision requiring that every passenger-carrying steamer must carry enough lifeboats and rafts to accommodate its entire passenger list, further specifying that each lifeboat must be in charge of two trained seamen, who must have had three years' experience. It is not apprehended that in the present state of mind of Congress, and in view of the tremendous loss of life on the high seas as the result of undermanned vessels, that Congress will fail to pass this measure, which provides against malicious neglect on the part of many vessel owners.

Reopens Fight.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts has reopened his fight in Congress to restrict immi-

gration into the United States. He has offered a resolution in the House, asking the Secretary of Labor for data as to the number of aliens arriving in the United States during October, who were certified by public health service physicians and surgeons as physically or mentally unfit for admission, and to state the nature of such defects. Representative Gardner is a strong advocate of restricted immigration and, as a member of the House Immigration Committee, he supported in the Sixty-second Congress the Dillingham-Burnett Bill, which imposed on all immigrants over sixteen years of age a literacy test, requiring ability to read and write in some known language as a condition precedent to admission to this country. As is well known, this bill passed both the House and the Senate, but was vetoed by President Taft. The Senate overrode the veto, but the House, by a close vote, sustained the President. The same bill is now pending in this Congress and will undoubtedly be taken up during the early part of the long session, which convenes the fore part of December.

Living Still Climbing.

The continued increase in cost of living is indicated in a report made to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by the government's general supply committee on the contracts it has let for supplies for the executive departments. It is shown that the cost of groceries and household supplies has increased 17 per cent, as compared with last year; lumber, 10 per cent; fuel and ice, 7 per cent, and dry goods, 5 per cent. A decrease is shown in the prices of forage, flour and feed, 20 per cent; paints and oils, 12 per cent; hardware, 7 per cent, and furniture, stationery, and electrical engineering supplies, 5 per cent each. Drugs and chemicals, laboratory apparatus, photographic supplies, engraving, and printing supplies and incandescent gas lamp supplies are recorded as being stationary in price.

Continue Assessment.

By an overwhelming majority, in fact, by a vote of over 7 to 1, the United Mine Workers have by referendum to continue the payment of a 50 cents per month assessment to support the strikes now on in Colorado and British Columbia. In commenting upon the large majority by which the assessment is continued, the "United Mine Workers' Journal" says: "Be blessed, our miners who, in their daily dangers, in their humble poverty, never fail to reveal the Christian spirit of brotherhood, and, according to the occasion, be it a disaster or an industrial struggle, are always ready to sacrifice their lives or divide their thin loaf of bread."

Decadent National Unionism.

National unionism in St. Thomas, Can., is on its last legs. The blacksmiths and helpers in the Michigan Central Railroad shops, who withdrew from their international organization and secured a charter in the so-called Canadian Federation of Labor, have decided to return to their legitimate parent body. One trial has served to convince them that national unionism is worse than useless. The recent move of the management of the railroad to introduce the piecework system into the local shops proved the fallacy of independent and restricted unionism. At one time there were several organizations there that were prevailed upon to leave their international unions, but it did not take them long to find out their mistake and the result has been that they have all returned and the local movement today is more united and stronger than ever.

Wants Information.

Senator Stone on November 10th, submitted three resolutions in the Senate for the purpose of securing information from various departments of government with reference to the im-

portation of convict-made goods. There has been a law upon the statute books for the last twenty-five years prohibiting the importation of convict-made goods. Recently complaint has been made that these goods were being imported, notwithstanding the fact that the new tariff expressly prohibits their importation. In the European penal institutions the manufacture of commodities takes a wide range. The information sought by the resolutions introduced by Senator Stone is for the purpose of forming a basis upon which to construct legislation to cover the defects, if any, which will be brought out by the compliance with the resolutions referred to.

Much of the cork used throughout the world comes from Portugal, which harvests about 50,000 tons a year.

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 MISSION STREET
AT TWENTIETH

Phone Market 3285

Home Phone M 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Mgr.

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET

NEAR MISSION ST.

Orders promptly attended to

Funeral work a specialty at lowest prices

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Sorensen Co.



James F. Sorensen
Jewels and Treasures

Reliable Jewelers and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert
Optician

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22nd

All Watch Repairing Warranted
for 2 Years

You Are Invited

To inspect our new offices located
at 602-610 Pantages Bldg., 935 Market
St. Information gladly given.
Membership 50c. a month.

The Union Hospital Association

Telephone, Douglas 952.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, December 2, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Fred Surklarky, pianist.

Transfers deposited: Herbert Hassler, Local No. 77, Philadelphia; F. E. Crowhurst, Local No. 99, Portland.

Transfer withdrawn: Maurice Baron, Local No. 99, Portland.

Assessments amounting to \$1.20, also dues for the fourth quarter amounting to \$2 are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary. Same will become delinquent after December 31, 1913.

W. A. Weber is at the McNutt Hospital and is recovering from a serious operation which was performed upon him last week.

The names of F. J. O'Connell for recording secretary and delegate to A. F. of M. convention, W. C. Kittler for delegate to State Federation of Labor, P. M. Schoenfeld for board of directors have been placed upon the ballot for the coming election by petition.

Two of our prominent young musicians have embarked in the matrimonial venture recently, one being Edwin O'Malley, the popular drummer at the Princess Theatre, who was married a short time ago to Miss Leone Catlett, and after a trip through Southern California have taken up residence in Elmhurst. The other is C. F. Kelley, who was married on November 18th to Miss Jennie Lynn of Kansas City, at the St. Agnes Church. The honeymoon was spent at a Sonoma County resort and the couple is now at home at 37 Downey street. Mr. Kelley is one of the most popular members of this organization and is at present employed with the Pantages Theatre orchestra.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held Thursday, December 11, 1913, at 1 p. m. Members are requested to attend.

The following amendment to the constitution and by-laws will be before the meeting for consideration:

Amend Article II, Sec. 1 of the constitution and by-laws to read as follows: After the word "of" strike out the word "fourteen," and in place thereof it shall read "seven."

Sec. 2, same article: After the word "members" in the 26th line, strike out the word "eleven" and make it read "seven."

Sec. 3. For such services each member shall receive \$2.00 per session.

Secretary Slissman was presented with a Thanksgiving present in the person of a baby girl, who arrived on Thanksgiving night.

Local No. 6, A. F. of M., held a reception to Samuel Gompers, President Weber, Secretary Miller and 9th Dist. Officer Carney of the A. F. of M. last Friday evening in Native Sons' Hall. The affair was voted by every one present as the best affair of its kind ever given by any similar organization. There was never a dull moment, and from 10 p. m. until 4 a. m. one act after another was put upon the stage. Too much praise cannot be given the committee on talent. Mr. Sapiro and Mr. W. H. Rice.

One of the best modes of improving in the art of thinking is, to think over some subject, before you read upon it; and then to observe after what manner it has occurred to . . . some great master. You will then observe whether you have been too rash or too timid; what you have omitted, and in what you have exceeded; and by this process you will insensibly catch a great manner of viewing a question.—Sydney Smith.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

That every man in receipt of a salary of \$20 a week and more should contribute to the support of charitable organizations, is the opinion of Julius Rosenwald, the Chicago philanthropist. Mr. Rosenwald explains his opinions on the ground that he holds that a job paying \$20 a week is a fortune, and that since thousands and thousands are out of work, therefore the lucky holders of jobs should feel under obligations to help the less fortunate.

About two years ago there occurred in New York City the Triangle Waist factory fire in which 150 girls lost their lives. The immediate cause of the loss of life was that the doors leading to the fire escapes were locked. There were other and deeper causes as well, but these need not now be considered. If the doors had not been locked, many, if not all of those who perished, would have escaped. Now those who escaped in spite of the locked doors were lucky, quite so much so as Mr. Rosenwald's lucky \$20 a week men. Because they were lucky enough to escape with their lives, were these employees under any obligation to contribute to a fund to pay damages to the families of those who lost their lives? If such a suggestion were offered would it not be at once declared absurd? Would it not be said that damages should be all paid by the employers who had ordered the doors locked? While they had a dollar left could anyone else be properly called upon to contribute anything? If any one else would contribute would his contribution not be in fact a gift to the negligent employers whose obligation would be to that extent reduced?

The men who today are involuntarily idle are so on account of locking up through unjust laws of opportunities to work. Who is responsible for this? Citizens who, through acts of omission and commission, deliberately insist that these unjust laws be allowed to remain on the statute books. Should not those responsible for unemployment pay all the damages due the victims? If not, why not? Should not those who are not responsible for unemployment, who are devoting time and money to abolishing its cause, let the fact be known that they cannot justly divert money needed for this to pay the debts of other people?

It seems that Mr. Rosenwald is on the wrong track. It is not the salary a man receives that should be used as an indication of his obligation to contribute to charity, but what he—as a citizen—has done or left undone to do away with the cause of poverty.

TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP.

"The Winston-Salem Plan of Training for Citizenship," is a pamphlet distributed under the frank of Senator Fletcher, of Florida. It tells of a method instituted in Winston-Salem, N. C., by Leroy Hodges, of Petersburg, Va., to interest boys in public questions. As an example some statistics gathered by these boys are presented, which show manufacturing conditions in Winston-Salem during 1912. These statistics show that the city has 86 industrial establishments employing 12,100 persons. The product of these establishments for the year is given as \$37,000,000 from raw material that cost \$15,500,000, making a gross profit of \$21,500,000. Of this, \$4,380,000 was paid in wages, salaries or fees, and \$725,000 in other expenses, leaving more than \$16,000,000 of profit unaccounted for. If the boys are to receive a thorough training in citizenship, they will be encouraged to trace this unaccounted balance, learn where it went, and why, and to also note how much of it went to non-producers, and why. Then they should be encouraged to investigate by what methods, if any, it might be possible to shut off the non-producers and assure the entire product to producers.

PAINTERS INDORSE VETO.

The District Council of Painters has adopted the following resolutions approving the veto of the Opera House ordinance:

"Whereas, James Rolph, Jr., Mayor of our city, has expressed the desires of a great majority of the citizens of San Francisco, by returning to the Board of Supervisors without his approval the ordinance accepting the offer of the Musical Association of a so-called gift or donation of \$850,000 for the purpose of building and equipping an opera house in the civic center;

"Whereas, This, the District Council of Painters of San Francisco and vicinity, is in full accord with the views set forth by our Honorable Mayor, in vetoing the proposed ordinance, which shows him to be imbued with the purest of democratic principles, and one who is also safeguarding the rights of all citizens without distinction as to class;

"Whereas, The capitalistic press, led by the San Francisco 'Chronicle' and 'Examiner,' are showing by their misstatement of fact that their interests are more of a class interest than a desire for the general welfare of the majority of the body politic of our fair city; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the District Council of Painters, in meeting assembled Wednesday evening, November 26, 1913, that we offer the Honorable Mayor our congratulations for the stand he has taken in this important matter, proving him to be a man who dares express his honest convictions, and that we will individually and collectively uphold him despite the attacks made by the Hearst, Otis and De Young triumvirate.

"D. P. WILSON,
"L. A. MORELLI,
"N. F. INGRAM,
"JESS MARSHALL, Pres.,
"W. L. REED, Sec'y."

BAR McMANIGAL.

Reports that Ortie McManigal, the confessed criminal, would be taken through Canada on his way to Europe, brought forth an official announcement from the Department of Immigration that he would not be permitted to enter the country, even though he had a through ticket to Europe.

CUBA BARS McMANIGAL.

Ortie McManigal, confessed criminal degenerate, will not be allowed to land in Cuba, according to a statement emanating from the State Department. When it was learned that McManigal was en route to Cuba, the Cuban secret service was ordered to make a special effort to see that the degenerate did not pass the immigration officers.

The story of genius even, so far as it can be told at all, is the story of persistent industry in the face of obstacles, and some of the standard geniuses give us their word for it that genius is little more than industry. "Genius," President Dwight used to tell the boys of Yale, "is the power of making efforts."—Garnett.

Phone Market 5725	UNION STORE
Brown & Kennedy	
FLORAL ARTISTS	
Funeral Work a Specialty	
Lowest Prices	
3091 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia	San Francisco

Phone Market 6478	Suits to Order
M. BAUM	
Union Tailor	
540 Valencia St., Bet. 16th and 17th	
Suits Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00	
Workmanship and Fit Guaranteed	

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 28, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Merryfield; President Gallagher arrived later.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as corrected.

Credentials—Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Bert McCarroll, vice J. Baldwin. Cloak Makers—I. Miller and I. Rubin. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions, enclosing donations for unions on strike and Wheatland Defense Fund: Pile Drivers, Carpenters No. 22, Bakers No. 24, Brewery Workmen No. 7; also communication from Cigar Makers, stating that they had already donated to the Wheatland Fund. From the Socialist Party, requesting Council to send a speaker to meeting called for the purpose of protesting against outrages perpetrated at Wheatland. On motion, the request was complied with. From Iron, Tin and Steel Workers' Union No. 4, in reference to assessment. From Street R. R. Employees, Glove Workers and Cigar Makers, indorsing "Daily News" and "Bulletin." From Pressmen's Joint Strike Committee, acknowledging receipt of donations and thanking Council and affiliated unions for same. From Valencia Theatre, calling attention to the photo-drama entitled "From Dusk to Dawn." From Boiler Makers No. 205, in reference to assisting the Wheatland Defense Fund. From Mayor Rolph, acknowledging receipt of resolution relative to the Municipal Opera House, and thanking Council for its support in this connection. The following central bodies have indorsed the Hetch-Hetchy project: Maine State Federation of Labor, Milwaukee Federated Trades, Vallejo Trades Council, Brooklyn, N. Y., Labor Council, Trades and Labor Council, Massillon, Ohio, Central Labor Council, Roundup, Mont., Hartford, Arkansas, Central Labor Council, Rome, Ga., Labor Council, Zanesville Labor Council, Central Labor Council, Lancaster and Depew, N. Y., Syracuse Labor Council, Everett Trades Council of Washington, Komo Trades Council, Lansing Trades Council, Central Labor Union of Elizabeth, N. J., Kewanee Trades Council, Eureka Trades Council, Bloomington Trades and Labor Assembly, Central Labor Union of Waterbury, Conn., Elkhart Central Labor Union, Kern County Labor Council, Federation of Labor, Cleveland, Ohio.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cooks' Union, request for a boycott on Clark's Bakery, 441 Van Ness avenue. From Waiters, in reference to the "Inside Inn."

Referred to Secretary—From the American Federation of Labor, in reference to Sugar Workers' wage scale.

From Carpenters' Union No. 483, requesting Council to use its good offices with Supervisors to have an emergency hospital established on Fair Grounds. Moved that the request be complied with; carried. From the A. F. of L., stating that Federal Unions were permitted to use only a union label of the A. F. of L. Moved that the communication be acknowledged and copy forwarded to Office Employees' Union; carried. From Austin Lewis, in reference to Wheatland hop pickers' cases. On motion the request was complied with.

From the Home Rule and Taxation League, extending an invitation to officers and delegates of Council to attend a luncheon in honor of Mr. Samuel Gompers. All delegates who could be present were advised to do so.

Resolutions were submitted by Waiters' Union as follows:

"Whereas, There is reported from Washington, D. C., the death of John H. Marble, recently

appointed member of United States Interstate Commerce Commission; and

"Whereas, John H. Marble once was an active and honored member of the San Francisco labor movement, having lived here several years and practiced both his trade and as an attorney, in which latter capacity he rendered invaluable assistance to a number of local unions involved in protracted strikes and boycotts; and

"Whereas, Through the able, painstaking and persevering efforts of John H. Marble, all of said unions, and especially those affiliated with the International Union of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, were able to gain favorable decisions in injunction cases without number, at a critical period in California's legal history, when, on account of Eastern prosecutions of labor unions, particularly under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, our judges felt hostile toward labor unions and inclined to follow legal precedents of Eastern States; and

"Whereas, John H. Marble in those trying times showed his mettle as a battler for labor, and proved his willingness to make sacrifices of a personal and pecuniary nature in order to encompass the defeat of the enemies of labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That through the death of John H. Marble the labor movement of San Francisco as well as of the entire country has suffered the loss of one of its most faithful and distinguished members, in whose memory San Francisco trade-union men and women bear this testimonial of appreciation and respect; and further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the San Francisco Labor Council for its indorsement, and with the request that it cause same to be transmitted to the relatives of the deceased."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher, expressing sympathy and regret for the death of Mr. Patrick McDonough:

"Resolved, That this Council learns with deep regret of the death of Mr. Patrick McDonough, father of Peter and Thomas McDonough, proven friends of the labor movement, and expresses to them and to the family its sympathy in this their hour of grief; further

"Resolved, That when the Council adjourns this Friday evening, November 28th, it does so out of respect to the memory of the father of our friends."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Reports of Unions—Pressmen—Still out; will stand firm until strike is won. Cigar Makers—Inmates of the Relief Home are being supplied with non-union tobacco. Grocery Clerks—Requested a demand for their button. Stationary Firemen—Are now enjoying the eight-hour day in city pumping stations; thanked secretary of Council for assistance.

Label Section—Minutes read and filed.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the communication from United Umbrella Handle and Stick Makers' Union be filed, as we are carrying on two strikes at the present time. The matter relative to the "Inside Inn" was laid over for one week, no committee appearing.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported progress on the matter of the initiative petition to amend the Torrens Land Title Act. Also submitted resolutions warning all affiliated unions and electors from signing initiative petition to amend the State Constitution to prevent all electors from voting on any question of incurring indebtedness for State, county or municipal purposes, except such electors be owners of property liable to be assessed. Moved the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same. The following speakers addressed the Council

and congratulated it on the splendid progress made: President Gompers, John B. Lennon, T. V. O'Connor, and Miss Maud Younger.

Bro. Tanner, representing the Western Federation of Miners, addressed the Council and asked for co-operation in arranging a mass meeting at which Bro. Cannon will speak on the conditions prevailing in Calumet, Mich. Moved that the request be complied with and a committee of five be appointed to assist Bro. Tanner; carried; and the chair appointed Bros. McColm, McLaughlin, Rosenthal, O'Brien and Sister Hagan.

New Business—Moved that a special order of business for 9 p. m., Friday, December 5th, be



Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A WONDERFUL NEW SHOW.

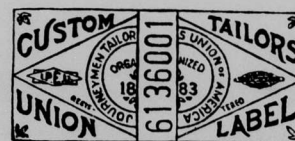
TAYLOR GRANVILLE, LAURA PIERPONT and Company of 15 in "The System," an up-to-the-minute playlet by Taylor Granville in Collaboration with Julie McCree; LYONS & YOSCO, "The Harpist and the Singer"; CLAYTON KENNEDY and MATTIE ROONEY in "The Happy Medium"; MARSHALL MONTGOMERY, the Extraordinary Ventriloquist; LA TOY BROTHERS, Pantomimists; BILLY GOULD and BELLE ASHLYN; JOHN E. HAZZARD; WORLD'S NEWS IN EXCLUSIVE MOTION VIEWS. Last Week—Immense Success—MARIE & MARY McFARLAND, the American Nightingales. New Programme of Songs.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

made for the hearing of the report of the delegate to the A. F. of L. convention; carried.

President Gallagher thanked Bros. Gompers, Lennon, T. V. O'Connor and Miss Younger for their attendance and well wishes for the future success of the Council.

Receipts—Sign Painters, \$4; Web Pressmen, \$8; Post Office Clerks, \$16; Glove Workers, \$4; Newspaper Solicitors, \$4; Bindery Women, \$16; Hackmen, \$8; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Alaska Fishermen, \$40; Beer Drivers, \$16; "Labor Clarion," \$40; Cloak Makers, \$8; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 4, \$4; Carpenters No. 304, \$4; Shoe Clerks, \$12; Pattern Makers, \$12; Cap Makers, \$6; Label Section, \$2; Donations to unions on strike, \$1621; Wheatland Defense Fund, \$120. Total, \$1957.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; office postage, \$5; stenographers, \$46; Wheatland Defense Fund, \$120; Label Section, \$2; Theo. Johnson, \$25; P. O'Brien, \$10; Jas. McTiernan, \$20; Brunt & Co., \$12; Light and Power Council, \$810.50; Printing Pressmen, \$810.50. Total, \$1901.

Council adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation will be held at the Shoreham Hotel, in Washington, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 30th and 31st. The program this year, which includes a joint session with the American Political Science Association, will bring out prominently the plans of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, recently appointed by President Wilson. Chairman Frank P. Walsh of this commission will deliver the opening address, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York, and Professor John R. Commons of Wisconsin, fellow members of the commission, will lead in the informal discussion.

An address on "Labor Law Enforcement Through Administrative Orders," by Chairman Crownhart of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission will deal with this significant new development which in two years' time it is claimed has revolutionized the method of factory inspection over one-half of the industrial field. James A. Lowell, of the Massachusetts Board of Labor and Industries, Edward T. Devine of "The Survey," and T. I. Parkinson of the Legislative Drafting Association, will also speak, and Secretary of Labor Wilson will preside.

A rare coincidence will bring together on the speakers' platform for the delivery of the formal presidential addresses of the two related associations, the twin brothers, Professors W. W. Willoughby of Johns Hopkins University and W. F. Willoughby of Princeton University, who will attempt to formulate the philosophy of labor legislation.

"Is Compulsory Sickness Insurance Practicable in America?" is the question which will be discussed Wednesday forenoon, December 31st, by Joseph Chamberlain. Among those who will join in the discussion are W. L. Chandler of the Dodge Manufacturing Company, and James M. Lynch, formerly president of the International Typographical Union and now New York State Commissioner of Labor. Henry R. Seager of Columbia University will preside.

"Working Hours in Continuous Industries," is the subject for Wednesday afternoon with the following addresses: "Work Periods in Day and Night Occupations," B. M. Manly, special agent United States Bureau of Labor investigations of the iron and steel industry. "Long Hours in Railroading," Austin B. Garretson, president of the Railway Conductors. "Eight-Hour Shifts in the Milling Industry," S. Thurston Ballard, flour

manufacturer, Louisville, Kentucky. "Constitutional Aspects of Hour Legislation for Men," Ernst Freund of Chicago University Law School. The presiding officer will be Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts.

The annual business meeting will formulate the legislative program for 1914 with national committee reports on workmen's compensation, occupational diseases, one day's rest in seven, federal museum for accident prevention, social insurance, and enforcement of labor laws.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

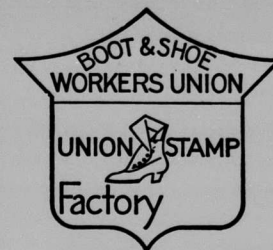
The Orpheum announces for next week one of the best bills in its history. Taylor Granville and Laura Pierpont will appear in the one-act play "The System," which deals with the police as they are and the underworld as it is. This act was written by Mr. Granville and Junie McCree and one of its greatest assets is its character drawing. Each one of the fifteen members of the cast presents a distinct and recognizable type—the most marked being the "Eel" and his girl, delineated respectively by Mr. Granville and Miss Pierpont. Lyons and Yosco "The Harpist and The Singer" and both natives of sunny Italy will be heard in their latest successes "When I First Met You," "Margarita," "I'm Coming Back to Dixie and You" and "Mardi Gras Rag." Clayton Kennedy and Mattie Rooney will appear in an eccentric comedy skit which includes singing, dancing and piano playing, with a farcical element, and is called "The Happy Medium." Marshall Montgomery will prove his claim to be considered the world's best ventriloquist by introducing the most novel and original act of its kind ever witnessed in vaudeville. La Toy Brothers will present an acrobatic novelty that is something of a sure fire pantomimic comedy. Next week will be the last of Billy Gould and Belle Ashlyn; John E. Hazzard and the American Nightingales Marie and Mary McFarland.

HETCH-HETCHY INDORSEMENTS.

The San Francisco Labor Council has reports from the following organizations that they have approved the resolutions urging the United States Senate to grant San Francisco permission to utilize the waters of the Hetch-Hetchy valley for its municipal water system: Maine State Federation of Labor, Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, Wis.; Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, Vallejo; Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly, Massillon, O.; Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield, Cal.; Cleveland Federation of Labor, Cleveland, O.; Central Trades and Labor Council, Roundup, Mont.; Hartford (Ark.) Central Trades Council, Hartford, Ark.; Central Labor Union, Rome, Ga.; Central Trades and Labor Council, Zanesville, O.; Central Labor Union of Lancaster and Depew, N. Y.; Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Syracuse, N. Y.; Everett Trades Council, Everett, Wash.; Kokomo Trades and Labor Council, Kokomo, Ind.; Lansing Trades and Labor Council, Lansing, Mich.; Union County Central Labor Union, Elizabeth, N. J.; Kewanee Trades and Labor Assembly, Kewanee, Ill.; Federated Trades Council, Eureka, Cal.; Bloomington Trades and Labor Assembly, Bloomington, Ill.; Waterbury Central Labor Union, Waterbury, Conn., and Elkhart Central Labor Union, Elkhart, Ind.

I have never been able to regard it as anything else than plain application of Christian principles that the first charge upon any trade or industry should be a wage for its workers which makes a decent living possible—call it, if you will, a "living wage," that a trade or industry which cannot pay such a wage cannot justify its existence, and that the community has no right to make use of its services.—Archbishop Lang.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Street
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Street

June 30th, 1913:

Assets	\$55,644,983.27
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,757,148.57
Employees' Pension Fund	158,261.32
Number of Depositors	62,134

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

It's always fair weather
When good fellows get together

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Dec., Gold on Canary.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint avenue, San Francisco.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.

FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178.



DECEMBER, 1913.

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

- (37) Altwater Printing Co. 2565 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay. 166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co. 343 Front
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co. 120 Church
(73) Belcher & Phillips. 509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press. 138 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie. 718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus. 346 Sansome
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co. 880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin. 739 Market
(220) Calendar Press. 942 Market
(176) California Press. 340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae. 1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press. 516 Mission
(137) Co-Operative Press, The. 5 Guerrero
(206) Cottle Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(157) Davis, H. L. Co. 25 California
(179) Donaldson & Moir. 568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press. 4534 Mission
(215) Fletcher, E. J. 325 Bush
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(203) Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(75) Garrad, Geo. P. 268 Market
(17) Gille Co. 2257 Mission
(140) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(190) Griffith, E. B. 1757 Mission
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 3 Hardie Place
(127) Hallet, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co. 259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press. 2040 Polk
(185) Iler Printing Co., Inc. 516 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice. 340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co. 1272 Tolson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray. 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow. 243 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1340 California
(45) Liss, H. C. 2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T. 3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press. 315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co. 77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(1) Miller & Miller. 619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman. 362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John. 311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co. 343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co. 445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co. 806 Laguna
(79) McElvaine & Baer. 1182 Market
(80) McLean, A. A. 218 Ellis
(51) McNeill Bros. 928 Fillmore
(95) McNicoll, John R. 215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J. 509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W. 154 Fifth
(149) North Beach Record. 535 Montgomery Ave.
(104) Owl Printing Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery. 2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co. 88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(148) Pesce Printing Co. 419 Columbus Ave.
(110) Phillips, Wm. 317 Front
(143) Progress Printing Co. 228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The. 320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The. 5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co. 643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J. 517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co. 443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union. 818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent. San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin. San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News. Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co. South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The. 147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(27) Stern Printing Co. 527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co. 1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press. 66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press. 1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co. N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(36) West End Press. 2385 California
(147) Western Printing Co. 82 Second
(106) Willcox & Co. 320 First
(34) Williams, Jos. 410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co. 348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F. 1071 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc. 774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futernick Company. 560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S. 523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co. 343 Front
(175) Marnell, William & Co. 77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B. 523-531 Clay

- (81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm. 317 Front
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L. 545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A. 147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford. 117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred. Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company. 412-414 Mission
(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (232) Torbet, P. 69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co. S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co. 3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency. 880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin. 767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call, The. Third and Market
(40) *Chronicle. Chronicle Building
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal. 44-46 East
(25) *Daily News. 340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion. 316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(119) *L'Echo de L'Ouest. 620 Clay
(123) *L'Italia Daily News. 118 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 423 Sacramento
(60) *Post. 727 Market
(61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The. 5716 Geary
(84) *San Rafael Independent. San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin. San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News. Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The. 1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room. 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room. 509 Sansome

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 109 New Montgomery.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. 53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. 563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver. 635 Montgomery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co. 118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving. 343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. 76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Works, San Rafael.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor

Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

At the meeting last Sunday, following a fitting tribute paid to the memory of the deceased by ex-President Will J. French, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, by unanimous rising vote adopted these resolutions:

Whereas, Since the last meeting of this union, death has suddenly called John H. Marble, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, and

Whereas, During years gone by Mr. Marble was a member of No. 21 whose marked ability was always at the disposal of the organized workers of San Francisco, and who, after passing the examination for admission to the bar, was successful in opposing the effort of the Citizens' Alliance to infringe the copyright of the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, therefore be it

Resolved, That San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, in regular meeting assembled this 30th day of November, 1913, deeply regrets the death of John H. Marble, and extends to his widow and daughter the sympathy of the membership, and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of No. 21 be requested to write a letter of condolence to the bereaved family, forwarding these resolutions, and that copies be supplied the "Typographical Journal," the labor press and the daily papers of San Francisco.

Second Vice-President Hugo Miller and Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays, who remained in San Francisco over Sunday and addressed the meeting of No. 21 on that day, departed Monday evening for Los Angeles. These officials expect to reach international headquarters at Indianapolis about the 15th instant.

The application of James P. Hartnett, an old-time member of the union, for admission to the union printers' home at Colorado Springs, was favorably considered by the union.

The usual Christmas present of \$5 will be made to each of the members of No. 21 now resident at the union printers' home at Colorado Springs.

The officers were instructed to address the United States Senators and Representatives of California in the coming session of Congress and urge upon each of them that his influence and vote be exerted in favor of the enactment of the Bartlett-Bacon bill.

The assessment of 1 per cent on weekly earnings of \$12 or over, for the benefit of the striking pressmen and feeders, was continued, with the exception that the minimum upon which the assessment will be collected was raised to \$16. The union levied an additional assessment of 1 per cent on weekly earnings of \$16 and over, for the benefit of its own members who are unable to find sustaining employment, owing to the extremely dull condition of trade. Resolutions were adopted urging all situation holders to work not more than five days in any one week during the month of December, thus affording additional work for the unemployed.

The following news items have been received from the union printers' home at Colorado Springs:

The whole southern end of the main building is now gutted, and carpenters, stonecutters and laborers are engaged in the work of reconstruction on all three floors. Of the show rooms the Denver room is the only one that is not now used for sleeping purposes; even the directors' room has four beds in it.

William J. Sullivan, a tubercular patient from Los Angeles, died Saturday, the 22nd ult., and was buried from St. Mary's church the following Monday. Deceased was an artistic job printer, 33 years of age, and well known in Sacramento and Chicago.

Early on Monday, the 24th ult., Asa Francisco passed away as a result of pneumonia. He was buried in Evergreen cemetery, Rev. Mr. Penley of the Episcopal church officiating. Mr. Francisco was about 60 years of age and admitted from Sacramento. His father was one of the founders of the Los Angeles "Times" when that paper was a straight union office.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones. Market 56; Home M 1226.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Stuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bolier Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Bolier Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Bolier Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 268, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Stuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 853 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 313 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Ramblers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Scales No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

During the week just closed the following members of San Francisco unions passed away: Eugene A. Brieling of the pressmen, James E. Hickey of the riggers and stevedores, Albert Suckau of the marine cooks, Henry Kraus of the cooks, and Earnest Plath of the painters.

A benefit ball is to be given by the Laundry Workers' Union tomorrow night in Mission Turner Hall, Eighteenth and Guerrero streets. The ball is for the benefit of sick and disabled members. Tickets are 25 cents.

The Labor Council has appointed the following committee to arrange a mass meeting in the interest of the striking miners of Calumet, Mich., at which Joseph Gannon, representing the Western Federation of Miners, will be the principal speaker: C. A. McColm, Miss Sarah Hagan, John P. McLaughlin, Frank O'Brien and B. B. Rosenthal.

Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, arrived in the city last Monday night. He spent several days here and departed for the East.

George L. Berry of the International Printing Pressmen is in the city to look after the interests of his organization.

President Gompers last Friday night warned the Labor Council that unless there is harmony and solidarity of action among the organized workers of San Francisco, they would be unable to hold their own against the tide of immigration that will set in when the Panama Canal is completed. Gompers advised the Labor Council to voluntarily bow to the mandates of the American Federation of Labor, recognizing the decisions of that body as the will of the organized workers of America. Only in this way, said Gompers, can there be peace, harmony and solidarity among the workers of the country. Treasurer John B. Lennon also addressed the Council.

President A. McAndrews of the Tobacco Workers' Union spent several days in the city in the interest of his organization during the past week.

When the Labor Council adjourned last Friday evening it did so out of respect to the memory of the late Patrick McDonough. This action was taken through the adoption of resolutions introduced by Andrew J. Gallagher, who eulogized the life of the decedent and expressed sympathy for the bereaved family.

International President William Johnston will address a mass meeting of machinists Saturday night in Knights of Columbus Hall.

Laundry Workers' Union has nominated these officers: President, D. J. Gorman; vice-president, H. Korts; secretary, Kitty Deery and Mary Carson; business agent, C. Hawley; treasurer, C. Child; sergeant-at-arms, G. Macklin; outside guard, J. Robinson.

The Bartenders' Union of San Francisco reports a total membership of 1015, the second largest union of bartenders in the country. The weekly meeting of the union was addressed by International President Flore and a number of labor leaders. The sum of \$49 was paid in sick benefits. Nomination of officers will be concluded next Monday.

E. L. Evans of the Tobacco Workers spent several days in the city during the past week.

Frank Butterworth, international president of the tile workers, is in the city.

Store Open Saturday
Evenings
B. KATSCHINSKI
Store Open Saturday
Evenings

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
COMMERCIAL BLDG.
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE



Men's Tan
Winter Calf
Button Shoes

\$3.50

SHOE ORDERS

FOR
Holiday Gifts

A handsome Engraved SHOE
ORDER—Enclosed in a Gold Em-
bossed, Scented, Marble Finished—
Triple Envelope.

ISSUED FOR ANY AMOUNT
GOOD AT ALL TIMES

NEWEST "HI-TOE"—SHAPE Fancy Perforated
Vamps—Winter Weight—Welt extension soles
—Military Heels, Union Stamped - - -

\$3.50

Personal and Local

Miss Maud Younger, who returned from an European trip to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Seattle, addressed the Labor Council last Friday night. She said of all the central bodies she had attended there was none so great or good as the San Francisco Council and she was delighted to again be here.

A high jinks in honor of President Webber of the American Federation of Musicians was given by Local No. 6 last Friday night in Native Sons' Hall. Each of the theatres of the city furnished vaudeville stunts which provided a program that lasted all night. Addresses were delivered by Samuel Gompers, President Webber, Secretary Miller, Andrew J. Gallagher and President Matheson. Refreshments were served in abundance and great variety. Those who attended will long remember the musicians.

A joint mass meeting of the three locals of San Francisco of the Butchers' Union was held last Wednesday night in Germania Hall. The meeting was addressed by International Secretary Homer D. Call and Organizer Grunhoff, each giving a brief history of the organization and reporting the rapid progress the union is now making throughout the country. The new agreement providing for closing shops on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock and an increase in wages has been approved by the international and will go into effect about the first of the year.

Upon recommendation of the law and legislative committee, the Labor Council declared against the initiative petition being circulated to amend the constitution so that only taxpayers may vote on bond issues. Trades unionists were requested not to sign such petition.

The report of Paul Scharrenberg, who represented the Labor Council in the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Seattle, will be submitted to the Council at 9 o'clock this evening.

Upon the request of Carpenters' Union No. 483, the Labor Council will urge the directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company to establish an emergency hospital on the exposition site.

Saturday night a mass meeting was held in the Building Trades Temple under the auspices of the Joint Council of Teamsters. The meeting was in honor of President D. J. Tobin, Thomas L. Hughes, William Neer and John Gillespie, who addressed the teamsters. State Labor Commissioner J. P. McLaughlin presided. Committee in charge was composed of Michael Casey, John P. McLaughlin, M. H. Decker, J. Dickson, J. J. Morris, J. Fisher and William Mattison.

Samuel Gompers attended the banquet of the Upholsterers' Union Saturday night. James H. Hatch, the upholsterers' international president; Victor Altman, organizer; B. B. Rosenthal and F. Meyer, local president, made speeches. B. B. Rosenthal acted as toastmaster. More than 300 participated.

The Typographical Union last Sunday voted to continue its 1 per cent assessment for the striking pressmen and levied an additional 1 per cent for the benefit of unemployed members. A resolution was also adopted urging those steadily employed to work but five days a week in order to furnish employment for the large number out of work.

Bookbinders' Union No. 31, and Bindery Women's Union No. 125, entertained A. L. Sovey, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, during his visit in this city. President Sovey was guest of honor at a banquet, a sight-seeing trip about the city and vicinity, and addressed a meeting of members of the craft.

James H. Hatch, president of the Upholsterers' International Union, was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered him last Saturday evening by the local union of upholsterers in a downtown restaurant. President Hatch made an effort to induce the Carpet Mechanics' Union of this city to amalgamate with the Upholsterers' Union, in conformity with the desire of the American Federation of Labor, expressed at the recent convention of the Federation.

General Secretary Charles Bane of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, addressed a mass meeting of boot and shoe workers of this city. Other representatives from various cities of the country also spoke at that meeting.

OFFICERS—WHO THEY ARE.

Of the new executive officers White and Duffy are the only new members of the executive council. Owing to John Mitchell's retirement as second vice-president, the vice-presidents re-elected all moved up a notch, and White, who is president of the United Mine Workers of America, filled the vacancy due to Mitchell's retirement, and Duffy was elected to fill the place created by the withdrawal from active federation affairs of William D. Huber.

Neither White nor Huber was present at the convention. The president of the miners was forced to stay in West Virginia, where he is being tried with associates for an alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law to restrain trade during the West Virginia mine strikes.

Gompers and Duncan were the only men present at the convention who were delegates at the Columbus convention in 1886 when organized labor took the name of the American Federation of Labor.

Duncan, chairman of the important resolutions committee, and nicknamed "Steam Roller" because of his sometimes arbitrary methods in pushing legislation through the convention, is the president of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America. He has held this office for almost nineteen years, and has held office on the executive council for the same period of time.

James O'Connell was the only man opposed for an office on the board. He defeated William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, by a vote of 12,922 to 6177. O'Connell is the president of the metal trades department of the federation and holds office on the recently created industrial relations committee as an appointee of President Woodrow Wilson. He was at one time president of the Machinists' Union.

D. A. Hayes, third vice-president, is the president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada; Joseph Valentine is the president of the International Molders' Union of North America and former vice-president of the metal trades department. John R. Alpine, fifth vice-president, heads the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, and H. B. Perham, sixth vice-president, is the president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Frank Duffy, eighth vice-president, has been general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of North America for twelve years and identified with the trade union movement for twenty-five years.

Treasurer Lennon is identified with the Journeymen Tailors' Union of North America, and Frank Morrison holds membership in the International Typographical Union.

W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Railway Employees of America, easily defeated Fred C. Wheeler, delegate from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and a member of the Los Angeles city council as one of two representatives from the federation to the British Trades Union Congress.

Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, had no opposition as the second delegate to the British Trades Union Congress. M. M. Donohue, of the Montana State Federation of Labor, was the unanimous choice of the convention as the federation's delegate to the Canadian trades and labor congress.

Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced
by Mother Earth & Union Made